The Beluga is a northern species purely. The *reputed* form, 2?. *Mnff-ii,* was said to come from Australian ; but there seems to have been an error in this statement. It is interesting to note that the white colour, so characteristic of the genus and species, is not found in the young, which are blackish. They gradually pale as they advance towards maturity. *Delphinapterns leucas* reaches a length of 10 feet, and like other Porpoises will ascend rivers in search of food. It is said to be specially addicted to salmon. Among the contents of the stomach have been found quantities of sand. But this habit of swallowing sand or pebbles has been noted in other Whales. Whether it is or is not accidental (taken in with ground-living food), it seems hardly likely that it is used for purposes of ballast! The Beluga has a voice ; but the name " Sea Canary " is hardly suitable to it. A specimen of this species., recently described from the shores of Scotland (it is often thrown up upon our coasts)* which had got entangled in the stakes of a new net, was regarded by the natives, on account of its white colour, as a ghost. Externally, besides its colour, the Beluga is remarkable for possessing a distinct neck, which is correlated of course with the freedom, of the cervical vertebrae, and is also seen in Flatanistidae.

The Narwhal *(Mbnodon)* is closely allied in structure to the last geniia It has the following anatomical characters:—The teeth are reduced to a single *c horn," in the upper jaw, which is rudimentary in the female. The neck vertebrae are free. The vertebral formula is O 7, D 11, L 6, Ca 26. The pterygoids are as in *Delphinaptem&>* and, as in that genus, there are no hairs upon the face or dorsal fin.

This genus is of course most obviously characterised by the twisted tosk of the male, which is occasionally double. This tusk has given to the only species of the genus, J£ *mon&ceros*$_t$ both its generic and specific name. The animal has a spotted colour; but, as in the case of the Beluga, old animals tend to become white. The use of its horn to

JSfonodon has been debated. In the first place it is clearly a secondary sexual character. The males have been observed to cross their horns like rapiers in a fencing match. It may be that they are used in more serious combats* An ingenious suggestion is that the long and strong tusk enables its possessor to break the thick **ioe** and